



SDGs in the Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to describe the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by PT Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field in Bojonegoro Regency and its alignment with the sustainability of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Ring One villages. The study is motivated by the need to evaluate corporate social responsibility (CSR) performance, particularly in light of the company's proximity to residential areas and its potential environmental impact.

Method: The research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection was conducted through observation, interviews, and documentation. The analysis focuses on the alignment of CSR practices with Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 on Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies and Bojonegoro Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012, supported by Marilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory. **Results:** The findings indicate that CSR programs carried out by PT Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati have generally been implemented by regulatory frameworks and support several indicators of the Village SDGs. However, the research also identifies existing tensions and conflicts between CSR implementers and local village governments regarding the execution of programs and communication. **Novelty:** This study contributes by linking CSR implementation not only to regulatory compliance but also to its strategic role in achieving localized Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators. It highlights the importance of CSR innovation and stakeholder synergy, especially in resource-based industrial areas.

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a mandatory obligation for companies operating in Indonesia, particularly in the environmental and natural sectors. As a form of government concern for the impact on mining communities, the government, through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, called Undang-undang (UU) Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, briefly explains the regulations on corporate social responsibility. Companies that do not implement it may be subject to sanctions, as stated in Article 74, paragraph 3. Companies that fail to implement the obligations referred to in paragraph (1) are subject to sanctions under the provisions of laws and regulations.

The obligation to implement is emphasized in Government Regulation called Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies Number 40 of 2012, which states that Social and environmental responsibility, as referred to in Article 2 is an obligation for Companies that carry out their business activities in the field of and/or related to natural resources based on the Law. With this regulation, the obligation of corporate social responsibility (CSR) of companies receives special attention from local governments and the community. CSR allocation can provide solutions for some of the damage and negative

impacts, as well as compensation to the surrounding community, which is disturbed by the company's activities in the environmental and natural sectors.

The impact of corporate activities on the environmental and natural sectors is likely to be high-risk. One of the key factors to consider in achieving sustainable development is how to repair environmental damage without compromising the needs of economic development and social justice (Khunaivi et al., 2023). Losses in the environment around the company occur due to excessive exploitation or business sectors whose implementation poses risks to the surrounding environment (Rahaju et al., 2022).

In Indonesia, companies in the environmental and natural sectors continue to experience a positive trend. Especially companies that are closely related to mining and excavation activities. According to Margo Yuwono, a representative of the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, companies in the mining and excavation sector experienced the highest annual increase since 1995, at 7.78% (year-on-year) in the third quarter of 2021. This growth is attributed to the potential of Indonesia's natural resources and the country's positioning as a center for the electric battery factory industry.

One of the regencies known for being the largest source of oil and gas in Indonesia is Bojonegoro Regency, located in East Java Province, with 28 sub-districts and 430 villages. Despite being a landlocked area with no coastline, Bojonegoro has successfully become the most significant contributor to oil and natural gas production in Indonesia. According to the Bojonegoro Regency Government website (bojonegorokab.go.id), it is certain that 25% to 30% of Indonesia's oil reserves originate from four oil refineries in Bojonegoro. Meanwhile, oil and gas production in Bojonegoro Regency in 2019 reached 240,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD), down from 778,000 BOPD in national oil and gas mining. These results are attributed to the presence of two oil refineries already operating in Bojonegoro Regency, including the Cepu Block, Banyu Urip Field, and Kedung Keris Field, managed by ExxonMobil through its subsidiary, ExxonMobil Cepu Ltd., and the Tuban Block, Sukowati Field, managed by Pertamina EP Asset 4.

The production of oil and gas by Pertamina EP IV at the Sukowati Field is suspected of causing discomfort to residents. Community resistance can arise from companies that ignore community values (Habibi, 2020). It is not uncommon for conflicts to occur, ranging from the presence of employees from outside the area to the prohibition of mining equipment entry and the compensation that residents must receive for this disturbance. The existence of this conflict makes the role of corporate social responsibility funds (CSR) very important and sensitive. Its implementation must adhere to the established guidelines and regulations while also considering the needs of the surrounding community. The role of CSR will be significant for the affected community because it aims to prevent conflict in the community by the principles of CSR (Sen & Bhattacharya, 2006, p. 158).

In Bojonegoro Regency, a regional regulation governs corporate social responsibility, known as Regional Regulation (Peraturan Daerah) Number 6 of 2012. Article 11, paragraph 1 states that "Companies are obliged to implement corporate social responsibility programs in Bojonegoro Regency." This regional regulation is a follow-up to government regulations regarding corporate social and environmental responsibility. Meanwhile, CSR also focuses on the PKBL (Partnership and Community Development) program, which is regulated by the Minister of BUMN Regulation PER-09/MBU/07/2015.

PT. Pertamina EP took over land initially managed by PetroChina East Java in 2018, as per the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No.

2800/13/MEM.M/2018. So far, PT. Pertamina EP Asset 4 Sukowati Field has undertaken various CSR activities in two regencies: Bojonegoro and Tuban. The affected area itself is more visible in Bojonegoro Regency because it borders directly with the center of Bojonegoro City. According to the Pertamina EP page (pep.pertamina.com) in Bojonegoro Regency, Pertamina EP has implemented CSR programs in various fields, including health, environment, and social aspects, at its ring one locations. These locations include Campurejo Village, Bojonegoro District, and two villages in Kapas District: Sambiroto Village and Ngampel Village.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plays a crucial role in supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level. Through CSR programs, companies can contribute to various aspects of village development, including improvements in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability. By aligning CSR initiatives with SDGs, businesses help create long-term benefits for local communities, reducing poverty and inequality while fostering economic growth. For example, companies can support access to clean water (SDG 6), promote quality education (SDG 4), and encourage sustainable agricultural practices (SDG 2), all of which have a direct impact on rural development.

Moreover, CSR fosters collaboration between corporations, local governments, and community members to achieve sustainable progress. Businesses that engage in CSR activities help empower villagers by providing skills training, entrepreneurship opportunities, and financial support for micro-businesses. These efforts not only enhance the quality of life in rural areas but also create a more resilient and self-sufficient community. In the long run, CSR-driven initiatives aligned with SDGs contribute to a more inclusive and sustainable rural economy, ensuring that no one is left behind in the development process.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research, "SDGs In Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field," uses a descriptive research type with a qualitative method approach. In Sugiyono's view (2013), descriptive research involves research data in words or pictures but does not emphasize data in the form of numbers. The theory used by the researcher belongs to Merilee S. Grindle, incorporating policy content variables and policy environment variables. Meanwhile, the locus of this research includes PT. Pertamina EP Asset 4 Sukowati Field, Campurejo Village in Bojonegoro District, three villages located around the oil mining area including Campurejo Village, Bojonegoro District, and three villages located in Kapas District including Ngampel Village and Sambiroto Village. The focus of this research will later take deeper samples related to the implementation of CSR activities in Sambiroto Village, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency. From the study's results, the suitability of the SDG program will be identified to draw research conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The State Oil and Mining Company, commonly called Pertamina, is a limited liability company with the status of a state-owned enterprise. With the name Pertamina, the government passed Law Number 8 of 1971, which established a guideline for the role and function of the state-owned company in managing oil fields and meeting Indonesia's oil and gas supply needs. In carrying out its duties, Pertamina has a vision

of "Becoming a World Class National Energy Company." This is because Indonesia is ranked 22nd, with a production of 911,000 barrels per day, according to research from the International Energy Agency (IEA) in 2014. The high production has enabled Pertamina to establish several sub-holding companies, making it easier to group them.

In this study, Pertamina EP (PEP) Asset IV Sukowati Field is included as a subsidiary of PT. Pertamina EP Cepu (PEP-C), which is included in zone eleven, along with Alas Dara Kemuning, Cepu, WMO, Randugunting, Paleng, and Tuban East Java. Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field has three different locations, including offices and production sites, also known as pads. These locations are situated in two different districts, namely Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency. The following are the addresses related to Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field:

Company : Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field
 Office Location : Jl. Lingkar Pertamina, Rahayu Village, Soko District, Tuban Regency
 Location pad A : Jl. Sukowati, Sugihwaras, Ngampel, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency
 Location pad B : Jl. Mangga, Plosolanang, Campurejo Village, Bojonegoro District, Bojonegoro Regency.

In running its company, Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field also has a structure chart that starts with the Manager and other staff. The following is the organizational structure of Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field obtained from the researcher's interview data with Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field:

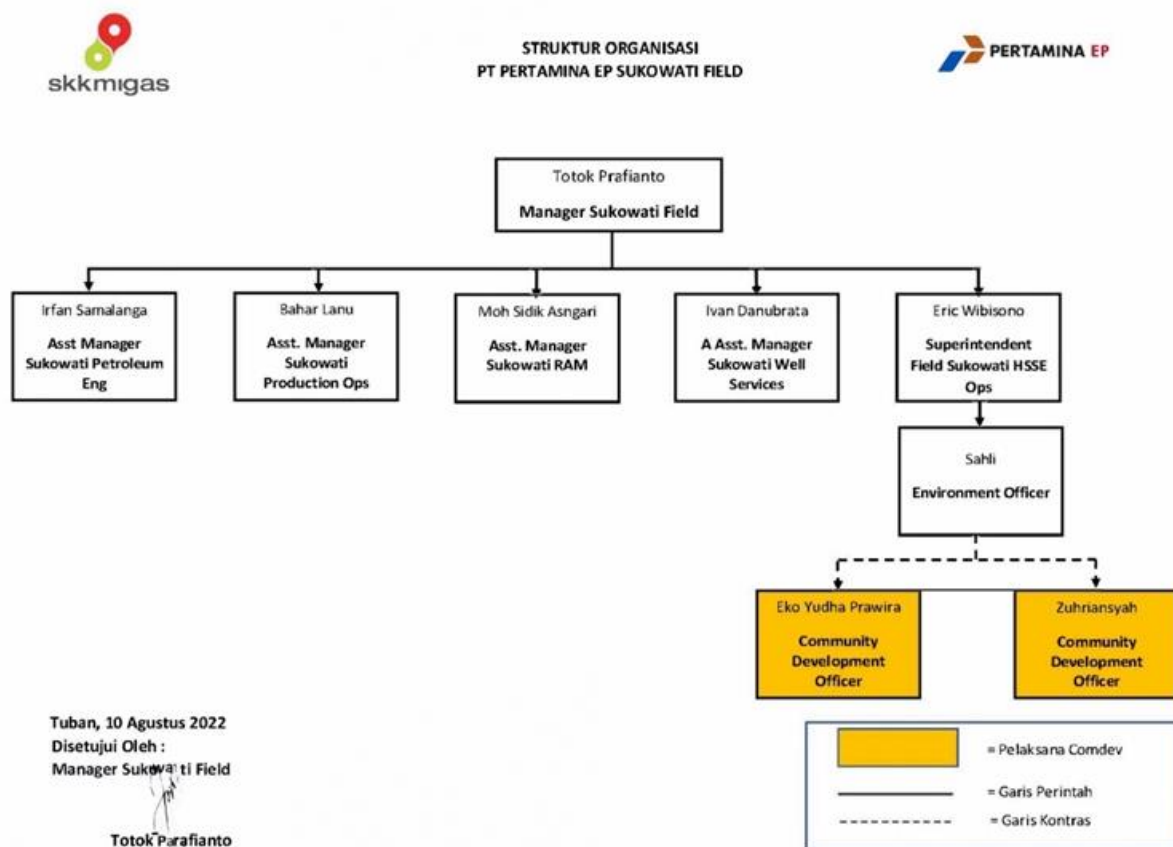


Figure 1. Pertamina EP asset IV Sukowati organization chart

In this study, researchers collected information using the interview method through the head of the Community Development Officer, Mr. Eko Yudha Prawira, and Staff named Mr. Zuhriansyah. The data that was successfully collected was in the form of program documentation, program plans, and preparation flow. Meanwhile, Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 is a follow-up regulation to Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies and is detailed in Article 74, which concerns Social and Environmental Responsibility. The presence of this government regulation serves as a guideline for implementing corporate social responsibility in activities that are detrimental to the environment and the surrounding community. In this regulation, companies are required to develop environmental disaster risk reduction standards in collaboration with the government and the community. The company then implements environmental disaster risk reduction standards and disseminates them. Environmental empowerment is required to use Abandonment and Site Restoration (ASR) funds contained in CSR. After that, the company is also required to prepare a post-mining activity implementation plan with the government. This is done to anticipate potential environmental damage that may occur during or after operations. Table 1 is implementation of CSR activities at Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field that have been running.

Table 1. Pertamina EP CSR program asset IV Sukowati

Year	Activity	Category	Location
2019-2022	Sahabat Pertamina	Empowerment CSR	First Ring
2022	Empowerment of Ampel Apik SMEs	Empowerment CSR	Ngampel Village
2021-2022	Empowerment of Sambiloto Batik SMEs	Empowerment CSR	Sambiroto Village
2022	Renovation of Campurejo Elementary Islamic School	Charity CSR	Campurejo Village
2022	Clean Water Network Development Program	Charity CSR	Banjarsari Village
2020	Development of Dharmawanita II Kindergarten	Charity CSR	Sambiroto Village
2020	Blok Bojonegoro Short Video Competition	Sponsorship CSR	Blok Bojonegoro

The Village SDGs are an initiative by the Indonesian government to achieve sustainable development at the village level, in alignment with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This program aims to overcome poverty, improve community welfare, and protect the environment by focusing on 18 goals that cover the social, economic, and ecological aspects of the village. Village SDGs are coordinated by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) and involve local governments and communities in their implementation. Through this approach, it is hoped that village development will be more inclusive, sustainable, and able to enhance the overall quality of life for village communities. The three Village SDGs implemented in the CSR Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati field are Healthy and Prosperous Villages, Quality Village Education, and Villages with Clean Water and Sanitation.

Healthy and prosperous villages are among the primary goals of sustainable development at the village level. This concept emphasizes improving health services, ensuring access to adequate health facilities, and promoting healthy lifestyles among village communities. With access to good health services, community life expectancy can increase, maternal and child mortality rates can be reduced, and the incidence of infectious and non-infectious diseases can be controlled. In addition, food and nutrition security are also important parts of creating healthy and prosperous villages.

Meanwhile, quality village education is a key factor in creating superior and competitive human resources. Access to equitable and quality education in villages will increase literacy levels, skills, and economic opportunities for the community. Inclusive education programs, the provision of competent educators, and adequate educational facilities are essential to create a conducive learning environment. With good education, village children can have greater opportunities to develop and contribute to the progress of their region.

Additionally, access to clean water and sanitation in villages is crucial for maintaining the health of village communities. Access to safe, clean water and good sanitation facilities will prevent the spread of diseases transmitted through dirty water and environments. Clean water infrastructure development programs, waste management, and education on clean and healthy lifestyles are strategic steps in realizing healthy and livable villages. With access to adequate clean water and sanitation, the quality of life of village communities will increase significantly.

Discussion

Policy Content Variables

Marilee S. Grindle's theory of policy implementation emphasizes the significance of the policy's content in determining the success of policy implementation. This variable refers to the substance of the policy itself, including its objectives, the types of benefits it provides, the degree of change it requires, and the extent of resources allocated. Policies that are clear, specific, and supported by adequate resources are implemented more effectively. Additionally, the level of commitment from stakeholders and public support also influences the smoothness of policy implementation. In essence, the content of a policy shapes how feasible and impactful it will be once it reaches the implementation stage.

In this research, Influential interests have the authority to incorporate the objectives of each party into the program's implementation. Influential parties consist of Pertamina EP, the Regency Government, the Village Government, and community organizations. In this case, the interests of the influencing group have been achieved, providing benefits. It can be seen from the indicators of the program's implementation for specific groups within the context of corporate social responsibility (CSR). In the strategic planning process, the interests of each party are evident, starting with the implementers and recipients of the CSR program.

According to this study, the Pertamina EP CSR program has undertaken various activities aimed at providing benefits to the community. In addition to the benefits felt by the target community, the village government can also benefit from the CSR program. There is a CSR program in the health sector that offers health checks for residents in the first ring, but unfortunately, this program is no longer running, even though the benefits of this program are greatly needed by the surrounding community.



Figure 2. CSR in Sambiroto Village

In the policy, it must be clear what degree of change is desired so that the implemented policy does not deviate from its objectives. The degree of change must be determined to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the policy implemented. Additionally, the degree of change must be tested to determine the extent of the changes obtained. In the company PT. Pertamina there are four pillars of CSR focus consisting of:

- 1) Pertamina Cerdas
- 2) Pertamina Sehati
- 3) Pertamina Hijau
- 4) Pertamina Berdikari

The degree of change implemented by Pertamina EP Asset IV at the Sukowati Field is more directed towards Pertamina Cerdas and Pertamina Berdikari. Pertamina EP's current CSR program is more focused on community empowerment and improving school facilities.

The implementer of the Pertamina EP CSR program from the internal side is Pertamina EP itself. Within the organizational structure, there is an Environment Division, assisted by a Community Development Officer, who is the target of the researcher's interview. This party is dedicated to providing community services and implementing the Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field CSR program. The task of this section is to ensure that CSR activities by Pertamina EP Asset IV, specifically at the Sukowati Field, can be carried out according to plan. In the leadership section, some directors and leaders are the primary implementers of the CSR program under the supervision of the company's commissioners. Meanwhile, external parties are involved in the implementation of Pertamina EP CSR, including the village government and third parties. The village government plays a crucial role in helping to implement the CSR program effectively within its village. The role of the village government is in the strategic plan of the Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field CSR program. In this case, the village government has many roles, including proposing programs that are in accordance with the needs of its village.

In the Pertamina EP CSR program, the necessary human resources include staff from Pertamina EP who handle CSR, specifically the Environment Division, and below it, a Community Development Officer who assists in running the CSR program. Additionally, the elements of the district and village governments are also included in the resources, as the district government is responsible for approval, supervision, and evaluation. The district government involved are the Regent of Bojonegoro Regency,

related agencies, and the Bojonegoro Regency DPRD. Meanwhile, human resources in the village government include the village head, village secretary, and staff. Other elements include third parties and the surrounding community, which community leaders typically represent. The following resource needed is a budget resource where in its implementation, CSR must be budgeted using company funds following PP Number 47 of 2012 Article 5 Paragraph 2, which states, "The realization of the budget for the implementation of social and environmental responsibility carried out by the Company as referred to in paragraph (1) is calculated as the Company's costs" so that the company has full authority over its budget by applicable regulations.

Policy Environment Variables

Policy environment variables refer to external factors that influence the success or failure of policy implementation. These variables include the socio-economic conditions, political stability, institutional capacity, and the support or resistance from stakeholders such as interest groups, bureaucrats, and the general public. The policy environment determines how easily a policy can be implemented by affecting the availability of resources, the level of public acceptance, and the overall feasibility of enforcement. A favorable environment enhances implementation, while an unfavorable one can lead to delays or policy failure.

In the policy implementation process, it is essential to recognize the interests and strategies of the actors involved. This needs to be calculated accurately so that the program's implementation runs smoothly. In this variable, what needs to be considered is the power and strategy of the actor. In this study, there are two holders of power in the Pertamina EP CSR program, namely Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field and the Bojonegoro Regency Government. Pertamina EP holds the authority to determine the CSR budget and prioritize compliance with national and regional regulations, while the local government is responsible for program approval and coordination. However, ensuring effective collaboration among these stakeholders remains a challenge. A relevant example can be seen in Bojonegoro sustainable tourism development, where the application of the pentahelix model engaging government, business, academia, media, and community was found to lack optimal synergy, leading to limited implementation outcomes (Megawati et al., 2024). This highlights the importance of structured and inclusive partnerships in delivering sustainable and community oriented development programs, including CSR initiatives.

Pertamina EP has the power to budget the amount of CSR that will be implemented in its environment. This power is in the interests of the company to implement the applicable rules. The role held by Pertamina EP cannot be disturbed by any party; therefore, there should be no pressure on its implementation. Meanwhile, the district government also has power because it approves the implementation of programs that are connected to its programs.

One of the serious challenges faced by humanity in organized social life is ethics (Abas, 2017, p. 79). Ethics in the policy environment have a significant influence on policy implementation. Moreover, when political elements are involved, it is prone to conflicts of interest. The characteristics of the ruler need to be known so as not to offend or contradict each other, which can hamper the program. The implementer, in this case, Pertamina EP Asset IV Sukowati Field, emphasized compliance with regulations and regional rules to prevent conflicts with the local government, specifically the Bojonegoro Regency Government.

However, the conflict originated from the beneficiary villages, especially Ring One, whose programs were cut, leaving only one program. This problem allegedly arose due to the government's intention to level the CSR program in other villages to adjust its policies, especially since this policy lacks a legal basis. The counter-reaction also came from the village heads in Ring One, especially Campurejo Village and Ngampel Village, as the locations of Pertamina EP Sukowati Field.

Compliance is the key to maintaining company peace and avoiding legal or regulatory issues. In implementing policies, compliance is a crucial step in achieving goals. Company compliance also impacts the company's reputation in its operations and its responsibility for carrying out company activities.

Compliance in companies encompasses legal compliance, contractual compliance, and accountability compliance. Companies must comply with applicable laws in Indonesia. In this case, the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Pertamina EP Asset IV is regulated by Law No. 40 of 2007 and PP No. 47 of 2012. Then, in the national law, there are derivative laws to explain technical matters, one of which is in the form of regional regulations. In Bojonegoro Regency itself, there are two regional regulations related to the implementation of the CSR program, namely Bojonegoro Regency Regulation Number 6 of 2012 and Bojonegoro Regency Regulation Number 23 of 2011. Both regulations are still in exist today.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: This study concludes that the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program by PT Pertamina EP Asset IV, specifically at the Sukowati Field, has, to a certain extent, met its objectives in supporting environmental development and the Village SDGs initiative. Analyzed through Marilee S. Grindle's policy implementation theory, the CSR program shows success in policy content aspects particularly in optimizing available resources and targeting environmental initiatives, albeit selectively or rotationally each year. However, in terms of the policy environment, there are critical challenges, including the lack of institutional synergy, misalignment with local government responsiveness, and governance conflicts. **Implication:** The findings highlight the importance of institutional coherence and responsive governance in the successful implementation of CSR programs, particularly in sectors with significant environmental impact. It reveals that while regulatory compliance is achieved, CSR programs must also engage more transparently and responsively with local stakeholders particularly the Ring One communities to align corporate actions with community expectations and national development agendas, such as the SDGs. **Limitation:** This study is limited by its qualitative approach and focuses primarily on one company in one geographic area, which may not fully represent broader patterns in CSR implementation across similar industries or regions. Additionally, the study does not thoroughly explore the perspectives of all stakeholder groups, particularly district-level policymakers and external regulators. **Future Research:** Further studies should expand the scope by including comparative cases of CSR implementation across other oil and gas fields in Indonesia. Research is also needed on effective conflict resolution mechanisms between corporations and local governments regarding the governance of CSR funds. Exploring collaborative CSR models that strike a balance between company autonomy and stakeholder participation will be valuable in enhancing the sustainability and social impact of corporate programs aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Rahmat Sukron Ardi Hidayat: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation, Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft, Visualization. **Suci Megawati:** Supervision, Validation. **Tjitjik Rahaju:** Writing – Review & Editing, Project Administration. **Binar Kurnia Prahani:** Supervision, Methodology, Writing – Review & Editing. **Hanandita Veda Saphira:** Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft, Visualization. **Muhammed Akif Kurtuluş:** Writing – Review & Editing, Validation, International Collaboration. All authors have read and approved the final version of this manuscript.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare no known financial conflicts of interest or personal relationships that could have influenced the work reported in this manuscript.

DECLARATION OF ETHICS

The authors declare that the research and writing of this manuscript adhere to ethical standards of research and publication, in accordance with scientific principles, and are free from plagiarism.

DECLARATION OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

The authors declare that generative artificial intelligence (Gen AI) and other AI-assisted tools were used prudently, not excessively, during the research and preparation of this manuscript. Specifically, ChatGPT was used for brainstorming ideas, structuring paragraphs, and refining academic language; Grammarly for grammar and style correction; and ChatPDF for extracting key points and summarizing reference articles. All AI-generated material was reviewed and edited for accuracy, completeness, and compliance with ethical and scholarly standards. The authors accept full responsibility for the final content of the manuscript.

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